

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate is Addressed by Beck and Sherman on the Question of Silver Coinage.

The bill for the Erection of a Public Building at Fort Worth Reported to the House.

Fiftieth Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Mr. Hale called up the resolution offered by him on the 12th of December, for the appointment of a special committee to examine into the present condition of civil service in all branches of government, which, after debate, was adopted.

The Senate proceeded to consideration of Mr. Beck's bill to provide for the redemption of United States legal tender and national bank notes of small denomination and the issue of coin certificates in lieu of gold certificates, and Mr. Beck addressed the Senate in advocacy of it.

The bill, he said, had been referred to the finance committee and had been last Tuesday reported back by a bare majority. He referred to what he said in his speech on the pension bills as to Mr. Sherman's responsibility for the silver demonetization measure. In support of his statement that the measure had been carried through Congress secretly, he quoted from the speech made in the House by Kelly of Pennsylvania, chairman, who had charged the bill to the effect that the bill was passed without any allusion in debate to the question of abandonment of the standard silver dollar law, and Kelly did not know anything of it for eighteen months afterward.

He also quoted from a recent speech by Senator Stewart, who was in the Senate in 1873, and who, although his state was deeply interested in the question, knew of nothing in the bill demonetizing silver. He also quoted from a speech of Senator Allison in which he declared that the bill of 1873 was "doctored," from a speech of Senator Howe of Wisconsin, in which he spoke of it as an act of guilt, "compared with which the robbery of 200,000,000 was venial," from a speech of Senator Ingalls in '77, when he spoke of it as "the culmination of a scheme long entertained by the holders of the public debt, devised by them for the purpose of appropriating the value of their investment, regardless of the ruin and desolation which it would bring on the productive class of the nation," from a speech of Senator Coke in which he said that "no greater outrage (than the demonetization act) had ever been perpetrated under the form of law," and from speeches of other Senators. He wanted to show to the Senator from Ohio (Sherman) that what he (Beck) had said on the subject was mild compared to what others had said about it. If there was any faith in human testimony, then neither the Senate, the Congress, nor the people knew that silver coin was being struck down when the act of 1873 was passed. He also quoted from the House proceedings on the occasion of the passage of that bill. He claimed that the House never knew what was in the bill; that it was reported by Mr. Hooker as a substitute for all former bills on the subject; that it was said by Mr. Hooker that it had nothing to do with coinage. He denounced as untrue the pretense that silver was demonetized because it was more valuable than gold, but declared it was because capitalists and bondholders saw that gold was becoming more and more valuable every day. He also charged "the fraud" was consummated through a revision of the statutes. The act of 1873 had not destroyed the legal tender principle of silver coin then in existence, but the revised statutes (which professed not to alter the law in a single syllable) came afterwards and declared that silver coin should be legal tender for not more than \$5. Was that, he asked, an accident? It was true that whoever did it committed a palpable fraud upon the country. There was not a man in either House who would dare to say that he knew that the revised statutes took away the legal tender quality of the silver dollar. Even the Senator from Ohio would not admit that he knew that the thing was done. After that was done the next thing determined upon was to strike down the greenback (in the resumption act), to destroy it altogether, and to leave the national bank omnipotent over the land. And all this time the Senator from Ohio had been chairman of the Senate committee on finance. In conclusion, Mr. Beck said he would call up his bill for action at an early day when he would see whether the Senate agreed with him in thinking his bill a step in the right direction. He spoke up to the maximum of limit instead of the minimum.

Mr. Sherman said that as a matter of course he would not undertake to reply to the arguments of the Senator from Kentucky on the silver question, but he would reply briefly to one or two matters of a personal character which the Senator from Kentucky felt justified in bringing into the controversy. That Senator had never found him (Sherman) dodging responsibility or evading an issue. The Senators answer to-day what he (Sherman) had said when he last spoke up on the subject was lame and impotent to the last degree. How had he answered it? By going to the record and seeing whether the demonetization law was put through in a secret way. Not at all, but by quoting speeches made on the stump or in the Senate and grossly misapplying them. He (Sherman) was now able from original Senate records to show that the bill in question had been openly discussed, fully considered, submitted to public opinion in every form, inside of Congress and outside. It was not a bill of his devising. He had never seen it until it was sent to him as chairman of the finance committee by the Secretary of the Treasury. It did not become law for three years afterwards, and in the meantime it had been printed thirteen times, and had been debated over again and again. As to the Senator's talk about resumption, who did not feel, he asked, that the great work of courage (not only of Congress, but of the departments and of the people) was one of the proudest triumphs of the nation? As to the silver question, he was not opposed to silver. He wished that all the silver in the world and in the mines. But silver dollars would have to be maintained at the gold standard, either by receiving them and hoarding them or by increasing their weight. Whenever he could see his way clear, with the general consent of the people, with the consent of Colorado, Nevada and California, to take any step

to deal with the silver question he was perfectly willing to do it. He thought that the time might come when all the silver product of the country might be represented by coin certificates, but then it would have to be bought at its market value, not at an artificial value. Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The bill providing that the first session of the Fifty-first Congress shall begin on March 4, 1889, was reported adversely.

Mr. Springer of Illinois, from the committee on territories, reported the omnibus bill for the admission into the Union of Dakota, Montana, Washington and New Mexico. Referred to committee of the whole.

Mr. Bankhead of Alabama, from the committee on public buildings and grounds, reported a bill for the erection of a public building at Fort Worth, Texas. Committee of the whole.

Mr. Hocker of Mississippi, from the committee on military affairs, reported back the Grosvenor resolution directing that a committee be appointed to inquire whether any unofficial matter has been incorporated in rebellion records. Adopted.

IN THE PANHANDLE.

A Visit from the Commissioner of Immigration of the State of Colorado. Special to the Gazette.

CLARKENDON, TEX., March 13.—General W. A. Cameron, commissioner of immigration of the state of Colorado, has been in town for the past two days. He is making a tour of observation and inquiry along the line of the Fort Worth and Denver, and expresses himself as delighted with the appearance of the land here and predicts a great future for the Panhandle.

Besides being a well posted man on many subjects General Cameron is a great lover of the grape, and at his home in Colorado is constantly making experiments and improvements in its culture. His opinion was unanimously given that the Panhandle will in time be one of the greatest of fruit countries.

BONHAM.

An Ordinance Against Cows Running at Large. Special to the Gazette.

BONHAM, TEX., March 13.—A majority of the citizens of Bonham are in a jubilant mood to-day. The reason of their joy is that the council last night passed an ordinance against cows running at large in the city limits. Of course there are a few disgruntled ax-grinders, as there always is in any question of public interest, but it is a safe estimate to place the number of those favoring the decision of the Council at nine-tenths of the population.

At 9 o'clock last night the jury in the case of State vs. James Jones, charged with theft of male, brought in a verdict of guilty, assessing the punishment at five years in the penitentiary.

ON WALL STREET.

Trading in Stocks a Standstill on Account of the Great Storm. GOVERNMENTS, STOCKS AND BONDS.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Trading on the Stock Exchange was even more restricted to-day than yesterday. The total sales were only \$8800. London cables brought urgent orders to buy stocks, causing a sharp advance in Erie, which opened firm at 22½ and moved up to 24 on purchases of about 6000 shares. Extra quotations for Erie were not officially recorded and many objections were made to the execution of orders. Lake Shore was also in demand for London account and advanced to 90. St. Paul opened at 76½ and advanced to 77, closing 77 bid. Railway bonds were strong, but few sales were made.

Arrested for Theft.

SHERMAN, TEX., March 13.—Three men, Charles Doran, Frank Gorman and Richard Kelly, engaged as stone cutters on the Houston and Texas Central Railway in this city, were arrested by the officers and lodged in jail this morning. They are charged with having stolen a watch and a pistol belonging to L. F. Fielder, a guest, and B. F. Shofer, the proprietor of the National hotel, at which the three men were stopping. Charles Doran has been in the city only a short time and states that he is a son of ex City Marshal Doran of Nevada, Mo.

Attempted Burglary at Hearse.

SHERMAN, TEX., March 13.—An attempt was made to burglarize Mr. Brannon's safe, a lumber dealer at this place last night. The burglars were new in the business as evidenced by their failure to open the safe. Two sledge hammers, several iron chisels and other implements were found lying on the floor of this morning when Mr. Brannon came to the office. They had broken the knobs of the safe and also the combination so it cannot be opened. There is a considerable sum of money in the safe. There is no clue to the would-be robbers.

Denton City Bonds.

DENTON, TEX., March 13.—The city council have passed an ordinance authorizing the issuance of \$25,000 in thirty-year 6 per cent. bonds, interest to be paid semi-annually, reserving the right to redeem the bonds after five years. With this money the council propose to take up all the outstanding indebtedness, including the city school bonds, and run the city hereafter on a strict cash basis. They will also build a city hall and erect house at a cost not exceeding \$5000.

Abilene.

ABILENE, TEX., March 13.—Engine No. 8, pulling the west bound passenger, ran over and killed on yesterday evening a fine young mare, the property of H. J. Anderson, three miles east of the city. Suit for damages in the sum of \$150 was brought to day.

The grand jury have found thirty bills, and are still in session. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of the State vs. Jim Waldrop.

Anonymous letters do not only distinguish themselves by their favoring of criminals, but also by their unfavorable criticism of the digestive organs.

"The best pill ever used" is the frequent remark of purchasers of Carter's Little Liver Pills. When you buy them you will say the same.

THE "Q." TROUBLE.

The Wabash is Moving All Freight Offered by or Going to the Burlington.

The General Manager of One of the Affected Roads is Failing the Throats of an Engine.

A DIFFICULTY.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 13.—No matter what the decision of Judge Gresham may be in the Wabash matter, there is likely to be trouble on General Manager McNulta's road. Chief Arthur advised Chairman Hanby of the Wabash grievance committee to take care of all freight consigned to the Wabash Railway, whether it came from the Burlington as local or through freight, taking the ground that the road, being in the hands of the United States court, was in a peculiar position and ought not to be interfered with. The men did not seem to take this very cheerfully, and Chairman Hanby said that while they did not want to injure the road that employed them, they did not propose to assist a road that was fighting the Brotherhood.

Judge Gresham has announced that he will render his decision in the Wabash case to-morrow. There was no change in the situation at the strikers' headquarters this morning. The grievance committees of the eastern railways, which were in session yesterday discussing the freight question, met again this morning at McCoy's hotel to conclude their deliberations.

On the western railways it was reported by strikers that the situation as regards the handling of "Q." freight was unchanged. It was denied that the Wabash engineers had agreed to handle Burlington cars. A Fort Wayne engineer in speaking of the handling of "Q." freight by himself and by other Fort Wayne men said: "We have been hauling it since last Friday, but it is not permanent by any means. We concluded to do so pending the action of the grievance committee, which is in session to-day. Our future conduct depends on the report of the committee."

Other engineers endorsed these remarks. They were waiting for the issue of the first Judge Gresham's court, and the result of the committee conference. It is asserted that the next move of the Burlington will be to bring the Rock Island into court for refusing to carry out its contract to forward Chicago, Burlington and Quincy freight across the Rock Island bridge at Davenport which involves the same point as that raised in the Wabash case. The Rock Island declined on account of the refusal of its engineers to handle Burlington cars.

ZALOUS OFFICIAL.

KANKAKEE, ILL., March 12.—General Manager F. P. Baumgart of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railway, one of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy connections, passed through here to-day as engineer of a full train of Q. freight from Strator to Knox, Ind. Master Mechanic Miller was acting as fireman. The companies engineers had refused to pull the freight. No resistance or opposition was made to the officials action.

THEY DID OBJECT.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 13.—Superintendent Collins sent the following notice to "Q." officials:

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL. To General Superintendent Baumgart, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

DEAR SIR—We are now ready to interchange business with you in Chicago. We have about seventy cars on hand for your road. Are you ready to receive them this evening?

J. J. COLLINS, C. O. Collins.

This was in pursuance of a decision reached by the grievance committee of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul at their session held in Chicago last week. That decision is one of many facts that the Brotherhood has carefully suppressed. The joint committee of engineers and firemen, after a long session, decided to handle "Q." freight, and the members of the committee reported their decision back to their various sub-divisions. With hardly an exception the sub divisions rejected the report of their delegates and declared that they would refuse to handle "Q." freight.

This was the situation when Division Superintendent Collins issued the order. There were exactly seventy-three cars in the Milwaukee yards. A train of twenty-nine cars was made up and hauled nearly to Western avenue before Engineer J. K. Henry was informed that he was handling Chicago, Burlington and Quincy cars. He stopped his engine, pulled the coupling pin and ran his machine to the roundhouse. This was a decided surprise to the Milwaukee officials, who had been notified that the two brotherhoods had no objection to their handling "Q." freight.

THE WABASH SUBMITS.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 13.—A meeting of Wabash engineers was held to-day at which R. C. McNulta was present. At its conclusion General McNulta sent the following telegram to Judge Gresham:

WABASH SHOPS, FORTY FIRST STREET, M. C. R. 13, 1888.

To Hon. W. Q. Gresham, United States Circuit Judge, Chicago.

The Wabash is moving all freight and cars offered by or going to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. It is now quite clear that we will have no trouble, the engineers in a meeting just held having unanimously agreed to obey all orders issued by me in the transaction of business with the Burlington road. [Signed] JOHN MCNULTA, R. C. McNulta.

The Burlington Company received from the Wabash Road before midnight nine transfers and additional twenty-two cars for the lumber district. The Burlington delivered to the Wabash one train of transfer cars, and the Wabash hauled ten loaded cars from the lumber district over the Burlington tracks. The Wabash engines that made those transfers were manned by regular engineers of the road. The boycott on Burlington through traffic can hardly be said, however, to have been lifted. Officers of the Rock Island and Northwestern continued to flatly refuse to interchange freight with the Burlington. All offers of the road to resume the usual business with these two companies seemed utterly futile. The net result also with the Chicago and Alton and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul were fully as barren. Though the managers of these lines did not refuse Burlington freight, they were apparently not disposed to force an issue with their employees and neither road handled a pound of freight for the Burlington.

Rockdale.

Special to the Gazette.

ROCKDALE, TEX., March 13.—The coal mines three miles from town, owned by the Austin Consolidated Coal Company

which has been idle for some time, are soon to be put in active operation again. This coal while not of perfect formation is good fuel and is abundant in the surrounding country.

The approaching municipal election begins to warm up. Already five candidates for city marshal have announced. Aldermanic honors are not in quite such demand, but there is considerable discussion as to the personnel of the next board.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A Destructive Fire. MARIETTA, OHIO, March 12.—A destructive fire occurred here this morning, involving a loss of \$60,000.

A Blaze at Temple. TEMPLE, TEX., March 13.—At noon today the kerosene oil in a cask containing forty gallons, which had been unloaded in the alley between the new Central hotel and Mayer & Stinner's clothing house, by some unknown means exploded, the flames reaching above the third story of the hotel, almost completely enveloping the east side of the building. The water was turned on and the blaze was soon put out and without serious loss.

Two Fires at Paris. PARIS, TEX., March 13.—This morning about 10 o'clock the fire alarm was turned on for two fires about the same time, one of them on the corner of Grand avenue and Mill street, a house occupied by Mrs. Wright. The fire burned out and but little damage was done. The other was on the corner of South Wall and Kaufman's street, the house owned by Mrs. Gunnell and occupied by N. N. Harrison. The fire caught from a stove. But little damage was done except to the roof of the house. There was a small insurance on the building.

Terrell Notes. TERRELL, TEX., March 13.—Thousands of ties are being shipped south over the Texas Central Railroad. Major Waldron of this city has a heavy contract and he it is who is furnishing the road from this point.

An effort is being made to secure a switch connecting both roads with the brick warehouse, which will also put the track close enough for the two large merchant mills on Broad street.

Special to the Gazette.

BAIRD, TEX., March 13.—The commissioner's court was in session yesterday, and among other business transacted they accepted and paid for the large court house recently finished by Fred Gartner, the contractor.

Justice J. E. W. Lane's resignation of his office was accepted and Dan Clark was appointed to succeed him. Justice Lane's reason for resigning is because he will make the race for tax assessor next election.

A Small Wreck at Rhombs. RHOMB, TEX., March 13.—Three box cars of a south-bound freight train jumped the track about one mile north of here last night. The cars were very badly torn up. No one was injured.

The north-bound passenger train, due here at 10 a. m., came in on time this morning and remained here all day on account of the wreck. The track was clear about 7:30 to-night.

Discrimination against the Negro. ATLANTA, GA., March 13.—The colored people of this state to-day asked the railroad commission to settle the question of discrimination against them on railroad cars by compelling the railroad companies to sell first and second-class tickets. The matter will be decided at a special meeting.

The Chateworth disaster has already cost the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad more than \$300,000 in damages, and there is another \$100,000 yet to pay. A new covert, by which the accident would have been avoided, would have cost \$400. The difference between that sum and the total amount of damages paid and to be paid represents the company's investment in experience.

The barb wire industry is in a fair way of being overdone. According to the Iron age there are forty-four manufacturers in this country who own 2191 machines. It is estimated that in 200 working days, running single turns, they will make 200,000 tons of barb wire, while the consumption ranges from 150,000 to 150,000 tons a year.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM. Restores GRAY HAIR to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No grease nor oil. A Tonic Restorative. Prevents hair coming out. STRENGTHENS, softens and heals scalp.

50c. Druggists. E. S. Wells, Jersey City.

ROUGH ON CATARRH. Only absolute, complete cure for catarrh of nose, throat, and lungs. It is a powerful, yet gentle, and safe remedy. It is a powerful, yet gentle, and safe remedy. It is a powerful, yet gentle, and safe remedy.

LOOK YOUNG. As long as you can prevent tendency to wrinkles or aging of the skin by using LEAURELLE OIL.

Removes and prevents wrinkles and roughness of the skin. It is a powerful, yet gentle, and safe remedy. It is a powerful, yet gentle, and safe remedy. It is a powerful, yet gentle, and safe remedy.

Two bottles of LEAURELLE OIL for \$1.00. It is a powerful, yet gentle, and safe remedy. It is a powerful, yet gentle, and safe remedy. It is a powerful, yet gentle, and safe remedy.

Fort Worth Iron Works. General Founders and Machinists. Manufacturers of the Celebrated FORT WORTH WELL DRILLING MACHINERY. Architectural Iron Work a specialty.

RARE TREAT

THE Sunday Gazette!

A SERIAL ROMANCE

BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON!

The Most Notable Literary Event of the Year

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A Thrilling Serial of Adventure

By the foremost Romancer of the Day,

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THE STEVENSON SERIAL!

THE AUTHOR

Stevenson is the most popular living author. His place as a romancer is unique. His books can be bought anywhere (bny the authorized editions which pay the author a royalty of 15 per cent.) His essays, books of travels, short stories and stories of adventure, ("Kidnaped" and "Treasure Island") and his unclassifiable book "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," are all the best books of their kind to be had.

What Others Say About Him

Pall Mall Gazette.

"Just what he does no one else can do. As a prose writer, as a tale teller, and now as a poet, he stands alone."

James Payn.

(On "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.")

"It is a work of incontestable genius. Nothing in my judgment, by Edgar Allan Poe, to be generous, is to be compared to it."

The Churchman.

(On his "A Child's Garden of Verses")

"We do not know anything in the whole range of English literature to equal them in their own peculiar charm. There is a subtle beauty in them which is indescribable and unequalled."

New York Nation.

(On "Kidnaped")

"No better book of its kind has ever been written."

London Saturday Review, London Academy, London Athenæum.

On "Treasure Island."

Of "Treasure Island," which more nearly resembles the serial I am about to publish, the following descriptions tell the truth:

"Like all Mr. Stevenson's good work, it is touched with genius. It is written—in that crisp, choice, nervous English of which he has the secret—with such a union of measure and force as to be in its way a masterpiece of narrative. It is rich in excellent characterization, in an abundant invention, in a certain grim romance, in a vein of what must, for want of a better word, be described as melodrama, which is both thrilling and peculiar. It is the work of one who knows all there is to be known about 'Robinson Crusoe,' and to whom Dumas is something more than a great amuseur; and it is in some ways the best thing he has produced."—London Saturday Review.

"His story is skillfully constructed and related with untiring vivacity and genuine dramatic power. It is calculated to fascinate the old boy as well as the young, the reader of Smollett and Dr. Moore and Marryat as well as the admirer of the dexterous ingenuity of Poe. It deals with a mysterious island, a buried treasure, the bold buccaner, and all the stirring incidents of a merry life on the main. * * * We can only add that we shall be surprised if 'Treasure Island' does not satisfy the most exacting lover of perilous adventures and thrilling situations."—London Academy.

"Mr. Stevenson's genius is not wholly unlike that of Poe, but it is Poe strongly impregnated with Marryat. Yet we doubt if either of those writers ever succeeded in making a reader identify himself with the supposed narrator of a story, as he can not fail to do in the present case. As we follow the narrative of the boy Jim Hawkins we hold our breath in his dangers, and breathe again at his escapes."—London Athenæum.